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NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Day and Evening.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH.—Lecture. Rev. John Hall, D. D.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1877.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-In France, M. Dupuy de Lôme was slected Senator by a coalition of Orleanists, Bonapartists, and Legitimists. ____ There has been snow for 48 hours in Pesth. === The rinderpest has appeared near Lincolnshire. - The German Govsrnment needs about \$17,000,000 more than last year. ____ The Montenegrin peace negotiations are at a dead-lock. — There is imminent danger of • Christian massacre in Bosnia.

DOMESTIC .- The Cabinet held its first meeting and resolved to carry out the plan of civil service laid down in President Hayes's letter of acceptance and Inaugural address; Messrs. Evarts and Schurz were appointed a committee to draft rules; the Cabinet Ministers afterward entered upon their department duties. —— Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania has = In the resigned to make a place for his son. = State Legislature Senator Hammond's Insurance Taxation bill was read a third time. - There was a long debate in the Assembly on insurance inferests, and a resolution was passed to summen insurance officers for examination.

CITY AND SUBCEBAN .- James Kingan, a heavy peculator in lard and pork, left the city suddenly, with liabilities generally reported to be very large. === It was stated in the Continental Life investigation that the company had never been examined by the State Insurance Department. William H. Gale was disbarred for treachery to a client. St. John's Guild will not be investigated by the State Board of Charities. === The Methodist preachers reorganized their weekly meeting. A plan for settling the contest for a president was adopted by the Brooklyn Aldermen = Gold, 10434, 10432, 10458. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close. 95610 cents. Stocks irregular,

but generally lower, closing steady. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warm, cloudy and rainy weather. Thermometer yesterday, 38°, 43°, 41°.

It must have been an interesting spectacle when Mr. Schurz complimented Mr. Chandler, and it makes it all the pleasanter to know that it was all deserved.

Dr. John Hall's lectures at Yale on "Religions Life in Great Britain" will command a much greater audience than that which gathers in New-Haven. The first of the three which make the course is reported on another page.

Life insurance affairs occupied a great deal of the time of the Legislature yesterday. Very thorough work will be required from the committees that have these matters in charge, and anything that looks like an attempt at whitewashing will not be countenanced. But if the committees do their work heartily, it is likely to be of much more value than the crude measures which members of the Legislature are introducing separately.

Senator Cameron dies game. He made a gallant struggle to keep both the Senatorship and the War Department in the family. Failing this, he resigns the Senatorship in order to control it for his son while he can. He cannot be said to have made much lately in wielding the vote of Pennsylvania for other people-apparently he means now to try and make it count for the family for as much and for as many years as possible.

The appointment of Frederick W. Seward as First Assistant Secretary of State deserves all the praise that can be bestowed upon it. Mr. Seward is well fitted for the place as well by former experience in the same position under his father as by refined scholarship and a marked diplomatic taste. The appointment too is a most appropriate one for Mr. Evaris to make. There is a peculiar fitness in the choice by Seward's devoted friend, in succeeding to the place which Seward made illustrious, of Seward's son as next to himself in authority.

Testimony in the Continental Life Insurance inquiry goes to prove the fact, long since asserted, that the concern had never been examined by the State Department. There is a neat and suggestive story of the way in which this was avoided in one instance. The officers of the company are said to have taken the examiner off on a fishing excursion, which so tired him that the examination was indefinitely postponed. This weakfish episode ought to furnish a pleasant theme for the caricaturists. Even the deluded policy-holders may as well laugh as ery.

Were not everything anomalous in Turkish politics, it would be strange that the naval commander should defend the Ottoman Power in the columns of a London journal. Hobart by showing you the forged affidavits upon Pasha, who has again appeared in this charac- which votes are canceled, and the clerks who

ter, is the younger son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, and is allowed to retain his rank in the British navy. He writes openly in the interests of his masters, and betrays the zeal of a renegade. His appeals for time and emphatic denials lose their force, however, when compared with the report of Mr. Gallenga, who, writing from the Turkish capital on the same day, said: "Such a combination of tyranny " with anarchy-of absolutism with impotence-"the world never witnessed."

This country has not been alone in experiencing a hard Winter. Our foreign dispatches représent the cold as having been singularly severe in Russia, and Hungary has just had an enormous snowfall. Europe has experienced several storms of great severity in the past season; the one of Jan. 31 will long be remembered. The cities of Belgium and Holland were among the chief sufferers by that storm, which inundated large portions of Ostend, flooded all Antwerp's streets with Mechlin, Termonde, and Rotterdam. Meanwhile the antipodes have been having the reverse extreme of weather. At the Melbourne observatory the thermometer reached in December over 110° in the shade, and at other localities in Australia a heat of 116° was reported.

Gov. Chamberlain's predicament seems to be even worse than that of Gov. Packard, Our Washington dispatches give a statement of the situation in South Carohna which shows that he is not able to preserve even the semblance of Executive authority; he is simply a prisoner of state in his own office, protected against expulsion by Federal troops. Not only the people but the courts are against him, the authority of Gov. Hampton being recognized by the highest court in the State. His own party are giving up the contest in his behalf, Republican white citizens acknowledging Hampton and Republican State officers accepting from him woney to support the institutions of the State which the voluntary action of taxpayers enables bim to provide. These are not the statements of Democrats, but the frank admissions of Republicans, and they may easily be said to put beyond a doubt the issue of the struggle in that State. It, is only a question of time, and Gen. Hampton is doing his best to hasten a decision by raising the point that Federal troops are excluding him from the State House, the control of which is rightfully his.

Civil Service Reform has actually begun at Washington, and begun, as most great changes do, noiselessly. Both in the brief speeches of the new Secretaries on taking office and in the proceedings of the first Cabinet meeting, the principle that removals shall not be made without cause nor appointments without fitness, is clearly made known. Mr. Evarts and Mr. Scharz are at work framing a set of rules governing appointments-meant for use this time, not for show-in which the Congressman's monopoly of appointments will be formally and distinctly annulled. Mr. Schurz, in his remarks to his new subordinates, plainly intimated that their terms of office were likely. with good behavior, to be longer than his. Mr. Key told a clamorous applicant for office that only the army or the President could remove a postmaster against whom no charges of inefficiency had been made. Verily, there is another spirit abroad in the air of Washington, and it is infectious. It is easy, after all, to do right, and the promptness grievances and comply with their desires, that with which the President is seconded in his efforts for reform by those about him, and the unanimous approval which the country accords, show that it was only the first step which needed courage. President Hayes has started bravely and well, and the rest of his way ought to be easy, the politicians to the contrary notwithstanding.

A SETTLEMENT BY COMPROMISE. would be satisfactory no doubt, not only to the white people of the South but to a great many Northern Republicans, if the new President could settle the Southern difficulty this week by calling off the troops, sending Packard and Chamberlain about their business, and enabling the Conservatives to take full possession of the governments of Louisiana and whole Southern people upon the encouraging South Carolina. To some hasty reformers such prospect held out as much by their own reaa course seems not only right but easy. As a general rule a prompt act of justice is prefer- a new Southern policy. The Tribune, while able to a deliberate compromise, and if we striving earnestly for good and honest governconsidered only the poetical side of the question | ment at the South, free from Federal interferwe should certainly wish to see the President ence, and opposing consistently and constantly or Congress decide the long and scandalous the mischievous adventurers and their schemes, contest at the South by immediate action in has always held that the intelligent white nasupport of the right side, whichever that may lives of those States were reasong the fruits be, and a stern, unhesitating, final suppression of their ewn blunders, and that it lay in their of the other. But there is no poetry in politics, power at any time to remedy the evils of their Statesmen must deal with affairs according to situation. Their first mistake was in refusing their means, and when a conflict has gone on to take any part in politics immediately after as long as this has at the South the boundaries | the war; the second in renewing their fata of right and wrong become so indistinct that alliance with the Democratic party when they a theoretically just decision is often practically did resume political action. That alliance incossible.

there has been for several years nothing cor- garization, and the country was too fresh from responding to the American idea of a popular representative government. There are certain attempt to unsettle its results. It was human officials sustained by armed force from the nature working out that led them into the old outside, and although they profess to have association to oppose in the forum of politics been elected by a majority of the voters, they the party that had defeated them in the field can hardly be said to derive their powers from of war. But it would have been the highest the consent of the governed. Whenever the Federal guard has been withdrawn they have proved unable to sustain themselves a single day. Nearly all the intelligent, educated, public-spirited, and tax-paying inhabitants are inflexibly opposed to them-not merely quarreling with their politics, which would be a small matter, but denying their right to hold office. and refusing them any recognition or obedience except such as may be extorted at the point of the bayonet. If it is true that a numerical majority voted for these men, then the numerical majority is too weak in character own representatives, and does not supply a

safe basis for popular government. Gen. Grant held up the Southern Republican administrations by main force for more than four years, and they got no stronger on their legs, but rather weaker and weaker. We cannot continue that policy after experience has so fully demonstrated its futility. But the opposite course is by no means clear before us. The plea that the Republicans of the South who stood by the party through danger and evil report are entitled to Federal protection is merely a sentimental argument. They are entitled to Federal support within the letter and spirit of the law just as other citizens are, and not otherwise. The trouble lies in the difficulty of ascertaining which of the contestants is really in the right, or which is the more in the wrong. Question the carpet-bagger's ticle, and he points to the table of votes and the laws creating his returning board. Remonstrate with the bulldozer and he retorts

evolve Republican majorities out of the "con-"fabulated returns" of Democratic districts with the aid of a penknife and a piece of rubber. None of the rival Governors can show a clear title. None of the rival Legislatures was elected without fraud or organized without violence. Whichever way the President may turn he will find his road obstructed, and he can give his sanction neither to Nicholls nor to Packard, neither to Chamberlain nor to Hampton, without seeming to put the Government stamp upon an outrage.

This difficulty was understood by the committees which attempted to untangle the Louisiana complications two years ago; and with an honest desire, as we believe, to do exact justice in the case, they could suggest no better plan than the Wheeler compromise. Mr. Stanley Matthews believes that a somewhat similar compromise is the best solution of the trouble now, and we are inclined to agree with him. Only it must be a complete accommodation. Whatever understanding is reached at Columthree feet of water, and did great damage at bia and New-Orleans must be ratified by the action of the Senate on the credentials of the claimants of seats, and then it must stand for all time as the final judgment of the United States. We have confidence enough in the patriotism and reasonable temper of the South to believe that a commission such as President Hayes proposes, with Vice-President Wheeler at its head, would be cordially received in Louisiana and South Carolina, and we are confident that it might devise an equitable plan of adjustment.

THE HOPE OF THE SOUTH.

The most encouraging sign in connection with the relations of the new Administration with the Southern States and people is found in the attitude of nearly all the influential newspapers of the South which represent in any degree the sentiments of conservative citizens. Many of them have been very bitter toward the Republican party-in the belief that its success meant the continuance of the policy of Grant's Administration and the perpetuation of Federal interference and carpetbag governments at the South. They would not believe the assurances given in the letters of acceptance of the Republican candidates, and they placed no dependence upon the professions of the platform or the promises of leaders. Their hostility to the party was consequently of the most uncompromising character, and their opposition to the ticket as persistent and determined as it was sincere. The tone of the Inaugural Address and the character of the appointments thus far made, foreshadowing as they do an entire change of policy in the respect of Southern affairs, have had an excellent effect upon public opinion at the South, judging from the utterances of the press. We do not mean by this that there has been anything like sudden conversion, or that any of these exponents of public opinion have evinced a disposition to gush over the prospect or to commit themselves in advance to the Republican party or to the support of the Administration. They are not acting hastily nor without due deliberation and careful consideration. The good sign is in their manifest disposition to give the Administration a fair chance, and neither condemn it in advance, without hearing or trial, nor withhold from it cooperation and support in whatever it may undertake that promises to be for the general welfare.

It seems to be such a natural and reasonable thing for people to do to approve and commend a pelicy which sets out to redress their under ordinary circumstances it would hardly be decided a merit; but the quality of partisanship is so tenacious, and the prejudice and distrast it engenders are so deeply rooted that special morit does attach to any concession or sacrifice even so small as the gracious acceptance of a favor from an oppenent. In this matter there is a sacrificof reoted prejudice and of partisanship that might be called hide-bound, and hough there is still enough of lingering ineredulity and distrust of the motives of the Administration to hinder any demonstration of eagerness or enthusiasm, there is so much of cordiality and hopefulness, and readiness to meet half way all conciliatory measures, that we cannot refrain from congratulating the sonable behavior as by the forestadowings of continually suggested the renewal of the spicis In the two States in question it is clear that and the revival of the purposes of the old orthe strain and havoe of the war to brook any wisdom and the broadest statesmanship, it would have been common sense if they had practically accepted the results of the war. and sought good government and honest ad-

ministration at the hands of the party which alone had the power to grant it. The two terms of President Grant's Administration were, it must be admitted, a period of hopelessness for them. That period has passed. Their opportunity now is to meet the advances of the new Administration in a spirit of conciliation, and to give it the confidence, support, and cooperation to which to give either moral or material support to its it is entitled, and without which all prosperity will be useless and vain. Whatever adjustment of relations between the Southern State governments and the Federal Government may take place under President Haves's Administration will be permanent and Democrats can make no issue against it; accomplished by an Administration of their own choice, the Republicans will be estopped from opposing or tampering with it. It has long been apparent that any satisfactory solution of the Southern question, to be permanent and the country through the war, and has consequently the best right to close up all its issues and settle the basis of lasting peace. The only fear was that it could not rise above heat and passion and prejudice and meet the requirements of the occasion with wisdom, statesmanship, and magnanimity. That fear exists no longer. A new day dawns for the Southern people; a new era of reconciliation. peace, and prosperity for the whole country,

and the people welcome the signs of it with grateful joy.

THE COAL TRADE.

The coal operators talk of another combination to limit production and put up prices. That is to say, the bankrupt concerns want to put off for a little while the confession of their bankruptey, and to force solvent concerns to share their losses. The price of coal is low. It is not too low for consumers, nor too low for the interests of many and important manufactures which depend on coal as fuel. But it is too low for people who owe millions which they borrowed to buy coal lands at prices based on \$5 50 for coal. Hence these tears. If anything is certain, it is that a new coal combination will ruin everybody who engages in it. That will not hurt those who are ruined already, but it will drag down to their unhappy level those who have thus far escaped.

The thing to be done is to increase the market for coal. In part, prevailing low prices will accomplish this, provided they are steady. Manufacturers cannot afford to resume operations, using anthracite as fuel, unless they have a reasonable certainty that no combination can raise the cost of fuel 100 per cent within a month. But continued and steady low prices will very largely stimulate the domestic consumption. It is said that the present capacity of the coal mines is 30,000,-000 tons yearly. But we now consume about 19,000,000 tons only, and, as Mr. Micawber would say, "Result, misery," to coal operators. Low prices will easily push domestic con-umption upward, perhaps to 25,000,000 or 28,000,000 tons, but there is still an unfilled gap which means misery to somebody. The only remedy is to seek foreign markets for our surplus.

This relief is by no means unattainable. At present rates we have many kinds of coal which sell as low, or nearly as low, as English rates for similar qualities. The average price of all coal exported from England last year was only \$2 67 per ton, and in January only \$2 64 per ton. Even if we deduct from the latest prices here for the premium on gold, there is still no marked advantage in our favor, in view of the fact that considerable quantities of the more costly kinds of English coal are exported, so that the export price of the common qualities must be lower than the averages above stated. On the other hand, in some uses the American anthracite is preferable to the English coal, and Great Britain supplies many localities to which we might export, having an advantage in distance and The quantity of coal sent abroad by Great

Britain in 1876 was 16,265,839 tons, besides 3,564,524 tons shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade. For use of British ships or for foreign consumption, Great Britain sends abroad more coal than this country consumes of anthracite. But it does not follow that we can compete for any large part of this trade. Great Britain sends largely to countries which, by reason of greater distance, we cannot hope to supply. Last year it exported 1,182,384 tons to Russia, 1,156,885 to Sweden and Norway, 777,297 to Denmark, 2,271,901 to Germany, 478,993 to Holland, 3,250,509 to France, 762,031 to Spain and the Canaries, 1,226,205 to Italy, 294,214 to Turkey, 543,668 to Egypt, 298,858 to Malta, and 615,345 to British India, Considering the location of these countries, and the superiority of Great Britain in the carrying trade with them, it is not probable that we could accure any large part of their traffic in a product as balky as coal. Of the entire British export there remain only 327,084 tons to Brazil and 2,945,538 tons to other countries" net specified. As a considerable part of this must be to the West Indies and South America, the portion of British exports for which we may compete may be roughly estimated at 3,000,000 tons. This quantity, though not large enough to fill the tion, would make an important difference if. by steady and low prices, domestic use should be brought nearer to the quantity which the mines can now produce. It would prevent the bankruptcy of many operators and protect the market against the crushing influence of an unmarketable surplus of 3,000,000 tons upon

But in order to secure this traffic, or any considerable part of it, the coal companies must quit combining and conspiring to get the better of the public. They must set themselves in earnest to the task of economizing in the methods of production and in the transportation and handling of coal. They must deliberately face the fact that domestic conamotion can be stimulated and foreign markets entered only by continuous and steady low prices. Indeed, in competing for the oreign trade, they may wisely do precisely as British producers have done for many years. They can afford to offer a small part of their product to foreign consumers at prices below cost, if thereby they can get command of the market and obtain an outlet for the surplus product. Remaining here unsold, that surplus breaks the market, puts prices below cost, and ruins operators. The only permanent reief for the coal trade is in boldly competing with Great Britain for the traffic of the West Indies, Central and South America.

WINDING UP LIFE INSURANCE.

No great importance attaches to the proceedings last week by which five life insurance companies were put into receivers' hands. Practically the five companies had been defunct for more than a year. The business of four of them had been almost wholly and of one of them in large part absorbed by the Universal Life Insurance Company; the absorption in the case of the four being a remsurance of nearly all outstanding risks. The North America's case was somewhat different; its business was efforts to restore tranquillity, peace, and process of being swallowed up. Two years ago that concern went, so to speak, under the wing of the Universal Company, and was thenceforth run by the officers of the latter. It was understood at that time that the reserves of the North America were technically impaired, stable. Being satisfactory to the South the and it was asserted that the managers of the Universal would make good the deficiency. But the public, it appears, distrusted the North America after the change, and its policies, as the payments fell due upon them, were in numerous instances exchanged for new ones in the Universal Company. All the five concerns abiding, must come from the party which brought | have assets; hence the occasion of appointing receivers. So far as the holders of policies in any of the defunct companies are concerned, the appointment of a receiver can only be of interest to them in one particular-as to whether the receiver will work for their interest more cheaply than the officers of the Universal Company were supposed to be working. That is a question not easily answered in advance.

much in detail, but not greatly in underlying facts. They were all started on the highpressure system, and spent too much money at the beginning, if not afterward. The malodorous Continental Life Insurance Company was an outgrowth from the North America; their ways of doing business were in many respects alike; both paid too dear for their whistle. The other concerns were shorter-lived, and never made so great a show of prosperity, their business being on a much smaller scale. The action of the State Superintendent, in forcing these companies into receivers' hands, deals another blow at the amalgamation process. A few years ago reinsurance was regarded as the great panacea for sick insurance companies; now it seems to be regarded as a little worse than their dissolution. Perhaps the new view is correct as to this choice of evils; but are these the only alternatives? If reinsurance is carried out as it usually has been, the policy-holders get a document in another concern that may or may not be of some value. It is always of less value than what they originally bargained for or were led to expect. The reinsuring company is generally hurt more than it is benefited by the process. The officers and agents of both the companies usually contrive to make money out of the transaction. When a concern goes into the hands of a receiver, the settlements are long and tedious. By some inscrutable alchemy the assets boil down to a very small caput mortuum. The only people who are sure of their returns in cash are then the receiver and the lawvers.

The North America performance illustrates the result where an attempt was made to steer between these rocks. It might be naturally sapposed that when the assets of a company are only technically impaired it can recover itself after withdrawing from active business. As its investments will yield much more than the 412 per cent interest of the State standard, and its deaths cannot acerue faster than the rates of mortality provide, this seems at first sight a sound conclusion. But the actual result is widely different. Whenever a company gets into bad repute, the holders of policies upon healthy lives begin to drop out of it, because they can obtain insurance elsewhere; the roll of lapsed policies increases with strange rapidity; eventually the company is left with policies only on impaired lives, and after that the death claims come upon it at a frightful rate. There is no actuary who can even guess at the figures which two or three years of such proceedings may develop. The only way to stop this rain is to restore confidence in the company. There have been instances where that has been effected by liberal pecuniary assistance and by the support of strong names in the management. As some of the experiments of that sort have succeeded while others have failed, there is now plenty of light on the subject. It is quite time that it should be thoroughly considered. Recommendations as to the best course to be pursued with a life insurance company in trouble might at all events be put forth with propriety by the Insurance Department in the forthcoming annual report.

CASE OF YOUNG SCHWERDTFEGER. Suicides, as a rule, should be passed over with as brief mention as possible. They usually proceed from a mixture of morbid sentiment and cowardice, which public notice and sympathy warm and foster in the living. The suicidal mania, which has at different times become contagious, has always been checked at once by treating it with ignominy and contempt, instead of compassion, as in the wellknown suicidal epidemic in Lyons in the last century.

But self-slaughter like this of the poor boy at Cornell last week, which is the effect of an error in the social system that we all can help to rectify, is a different matter, and deserves careful consideration. Schwerdtfeger, as we learn, was a poor boy of exceptional talent and ambition, but weak physique. A kind patron sent him three years ago to Cornell, and then the usual story begins; struggle, straggle-urging, driving, a prize to-day, a "remarkable production for his age "to-morrow success in the eyes of his little world at every step, or despair; finally, "with rapidly failing health he entered the intercollegiate contest, 'and gamed his last and greatest triumph.' In consequence of which his eyes and his brain gave way; he could neither study nor remember what he had already learned; and convinced at nineteen that "the struggle of life was unequal and hope-'less," he blew out his brains and ended it. There is something absolutely ludicrous in this, if it were not so terribly tragic. This poor lad was not perhaps to blame, nor his friends. It is the system. A boy in American schools, as a rule, knows that his chance for education ends at twenty or twenty-one. Common sense should teach his instructors that the main object in that brief time should be to give him the desire for knowledge, and to train his mind to acquire it during the rest of his life. Instead of which, their object and his object, nine times out of ten, are to "make his mark," to take a high rank in class, to shine in the college world for one brief day, or, as a culminating end and glory, to take a prize in an intercollegiate contest, and to read his name once in print blazoned in the morning newspapers. In short, the fame of a boy, and not the

slow building up of a man in mind and body, is the aim of our system. Hence, the boys who take honors in a class often drop into the background obscurely in active life, and the dull fellows take foremost places, simply because the brains of the one class have been forced and weakened when immature, and those of the others have reached a natural, healthful development. Young Schwerdtfeger at seventeen in his native country would not have been held of the proper age to leave the gymnasium and enter the university; his holidays would have been spent tramping the hills with a wallet on his back; his stomach would have been strong enough to digest daily diet of sausages and beer. His story here is perhaps an extreme one. But we have known too many dull boys disheartened by the driving process of our system, and too many clever ones turned out of colleges with stunned faculties and diseased bodies, not to enter our earnest protest. Make haste slowly is a rule nowhere so necessary as in our schools.

Those irate prophets who vowed that the country would never see another arbitration like the Electoral Commission are respectfully requested to revise their predictions. There is to be just such another tribunal for the settlement of a dispute no less important in the eyes of several people. It has been created by a non-partisan vote of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, which adopts this method of getting a President. This luxury it has been de barred now for more than two months by the flerce ambition of Donovan, who always votes for himself and "ties" the Board. But Donovan is to be counted out. Each party is to choose The history of these broken companies varies seven representatives, these fourteen are to choose

a fifteenth, and these fifteen are to elect a President. Donovan opposed the plan, of course; said he deserved the office; and, detailing the persecutions to which his lofty soul had been subjected, was stung into the declaration that he "asked no olds of no man in the country, barring nobody." It was adopted nevertheless. But there is trouble ahead for this Commission. Donovan will get in there, and vote for himself again, and that illustrious body will be "hung" as the Board was before it. Let Donovan be watched.

The Legislature of New-Jersey, which adjourned sine die last week, did less harm than the average of. its hundred predecessors and quite as much good. Many of the strongest members of the previous Assembly were reëlected—notably Griggs, Scovel, Howell, and Vail of the Republicans, and Rabe and Bergen of the Democrats; while of the new members Brigham of Hudson and Cooper of Morris made excellent reputations. In the Senate, Magie of Union held over, and he with Hobart of Passaic and Ludlow of Middlesex formed a trio who could be relied upon to prevent any jobbery from being railroaded into legislation. The scheme to legalize the Jersey City Court-house bonds and the release of the freeholders from the consequences of alleged malfeasance and other innocent appearing frauds were very neatly stopped. Few enactments were passed which effect radical changes in the present order of things-the District Court bill, which takes away from city justices their jurisdiction in civil cases, being the most considerable innovation. This Legislature also points with pride to the fact that it diluted the Senate of the United States with the Hon, John R. McPherson.

The Railway Age makes a careful estimate of the liabilities of 200 railroad companies in the United States that have failed to pay interest on their bonds. The conclusion is that \$1,800,000,000, or 38 per cent of the money nominally invested in our railways, is wholly unproductive to its owners, and is in great part lost. Reasons are given for raising this estimate to 50 per cent of the face value of all our railway investments. The moral which The Railway Age draws is as follows: "Let this fact and the evidences, like the foregoing, of the terrible losses which railway owners have suffered within the last few years help to make our Granger legislators and State railroad commissioners just, if not merciful, in the exercise of their authority over what is left of the railway interest." There is another and much more obvious moral, which our readers will probably draw for themselves.

There are about forty millions of people who are longing for a regenerated civil service, for established order in the South, and for an honest currency, and so long as these ends are aimed at they care very little who hold the offices. There are about forty thousand citizens whose bones are aching to serve their country, but they refuse to worry themselves about the currency so long as they draw a salary in legal tender. They don't object to a little disorder-just enough to keep things lively-and they are willing that the civil service should reform itself from the inside. President Hayes seems to have made up his mind that he will not administer the Government exclusively in the interest of the latter class.

PERSONAL.

William Bermie of Springfield, Mass., has een elected President of the New-England Ayrshire

Association. John Stedman and others in Syracuse are completing the arrangements for the State Convention of

sportsmen which is to be held soon in that city. Mr. Wendell Phillips has been writing a new lecture on " Lectures and Lecturing," in which it is sur mised he will pay some graceful little attentions to divers of his critics.

Madame Gounod, the wife of the composer. is a daughter of the late M. Zimmerman, professor of the piano at the Conservatoire. Her sister is the wife of Edward Dubufe the artist.

Anderson M. Waddell, a Western gambler, has given \$5,000 for the benefit of the widow and children of Alfred Kirtland, whom he killed in Nashville. He was acquitted legally of the criminal charge. Judge Lafayette S. Foster recently presided

ver a prayer-meeting in Norwich, Conn., held specially to invoke a blessing on the new Administration. Leading citizens, without regard to creed or party, attended. Mlle. Albani has just received from the American artists in Paris a superb sketch-hook, containng a drawing from each one of them. It is offered as a estimonal of admiration for her character and talent.

Gen. Francis A. Walker of New-Haven, fornerly Superintendent of the Federal census, has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the Connecticut, Board of Education, caused by the resignation of Prof. Thatcher. The Prince of Wales has decided to place

his two eldest sons on the ship-of-war Britannia, in order that they may be subject to naval discipline, although not necessarily with the view to adopting the navy as a profession. Four only of the 58 signers of the Texan

Declaration of Independence in 1835 survive. These are Edward Waller of Virginia, John W. Bunton of Tennessee, W. B. Scates of Sherman, Colorado, and Charles B. Stewart of Texas. All are over 63.

Ezra Griesmer of Berks County, Penn., is enjoying local fame, because with four assistants he recently performed the feat of thrashing 1,000 sheaves of oats in 95 minutes, including two stoppages. The nachine used was built about 40 years ago.

The latest notes in regard to Mrs. Haves are to the effect that she is "a winsome lady," and that when she smiles a dimple is disclosed in either cheek. Her young daughter is said to be her mother in miniature, and though only nine years old is a model of dainty

The Emperor William of Germany is said to be very fond of flowers, especially of a wild blossom, the orn flower. It is associated in his memory with his peautiful mother, Queen Louisa, whose white hands he

nce saw, when a boy, placing a garland of these flowers pon the head of his little sister Charlotte. Mr. Blaine, as he sits in his Senatorial chair, s the subject of flattering remark by the female correspondents in the gallery. "What an ugly, attractive

man he is!" writes one of them. " Few men now in public life have so much of personal magnetism. Whether his hearers agree with him or not, for the moment at least Mr. Jose M. Iglesias is pictured by admiring St. Louis reporters as a very pleasant looking elderly gentleman, with nothing particularly aristocratic in his

appearance. He wears a long gray overcoat reaching nearly to his heels, a huge woolen "comforter" around its neck, a stiff hat, and sliver-rimmed spectacles—and he talks reasonably good English. President Seelye of Amherst told the students who called in a body to welcome him home that

hereafter, by comparison, the little college disturbances would seem as mere ripples, on an otherwise calm sea, and that for the future it was his brightest, dearest wish to serve them and those who should come after them, and to spend his life in laboring for the best interests of Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer has just become a

partner in the law firm of Wingate & Cullen of this city. He has already taken part in the active work of the firm, and will soon appear before the courts in the argument of an important case. The good Lieutenant-Governor regards the conduct of this deprayed Administration, in promoting his old Liberal Republican associates, as, un-der the circumstances, little short of diabolical crucity.

Mr. Charles H. A. Esling of the Philadelphia Bar read last night, at the meeting of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, a paper on "Washington's Headquar-ters on the Brandywine." Both the American and British headquarters at the time of the battle were established at the homes of different branches of Mr. Esling's ancestors, near Chadd's Ford, and the purport of the paper was to correct some of the erroneous traditions which have found a place in the histories and accounts of the eventful engagement.

Mrs. Zina Fay Peirce, the daughter-in-law of Prof. Petrce of Harvard, is the young lady who wrote several years ago a very notable series of articles for The Atlantic on "Cooperative Housekeeping." She has also written book reviews for that magazine. A correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial says, in refer ence to her strong-minded opinions as to woman suffrage and national politics, that Mrs. Petrce, so far as tacse inions are concerned, stands almost alone in Cam-idge—that is, of course, in the literary society of which at town is the center.

Victor Hugo wrote on the fly-leaf of the conf of the " Legende des siècles" which he presented to Jules " To him who as poet and as friend is inexhaustible: to the valiant and winged pen; to the noble hears which understands and celebrates the victory of the vanquished; to the man who for thirty years has been one of the dazzling wonders of Paris; to Jules Janin .- Victor Hugo." Beranger, having heard of the magnificent edi-